

I n t e r n a t i o n a l   T e l e c o m m u n i c a t i o n   U n i o n

# ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION  
ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

---

## **Resolution 61 – Misappropriation of international telecommunication numbering resources**



## FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

© ITU 2009

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, by any means whatsoever, without the prior written permission of ITU.

## RESOLUTION 61

### **Misappropriation of international telecommunication numbering resources**

*(Johannesburg, 2008)*

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 29 of this assembly concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, which (citing ITU Council Resolution 1099) urged the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to develop, as soon as possible, the appropriate Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures;
- b) Recommendation ITU-T E.156, which sets out guidelines for ITU-T action on reported misuse of E.164 numbering resources, and Recommendation ITU-T E.156 Supplement 1, which provides a best practice guide on countering misuse of E.164 numbering resources;
- c) the purposes of the Union to foster collaboration among the membership for the harmonious development of telecommunications and to enable the offering of services at lowest cost,

*recognizing*

- a) that the fraudulent misappropriation of national telephone numbers and country codes is harmful;
- b) that the blocking of calls by barring the country code to a country in order to avoid fraud is harmful;
- c) relevant provisions of the ITU Constitution and Convention,

*resolves to invite Member States*

- 1 to consider providing a mechanism to allow their national regulator to request carriers to release routing information in cases of fraud, within the constraints of national laws and regulatory frameworks;
- 2 to encourage administrations and national regulators to collaborate and share information on fraudulent activities related to misuse of international numbering resources and to consider sharing information about these activities;
- 3 to encourage all administrations and international telecommunication operators to enhance the effectiveness of ITU's role and to give effect to its Recommendations, particularly those of ITU-T Study Group 2, in order to promote a new and more effective basis for dealing with fraudulent activities due to number misappropriation, which would help limit the negative effects of these fraudulent activities and the blocking of international calls to developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- 4 to encourage administrations and international telecommunication operators to implement ITU-T Recommendations in order to mitigate the adverse effects of fraudulent number misappropriation and blocking of calls to certain developing countries,

---

<sup>1</sup> These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

*resolves further*

- 1 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national laws and regulatory frameworks, to obtain information necessary to address issues related to number misappropriation and misuse;
- 2 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take note of and consider, within the constraints of their national laws and regulatory frameworks, the "Suggested guidelines for regulators, administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States for dealing with number misappropriation", in accordance with the attachment to this resolution;
- 3 that Member States and national regulators should take note of instances of activities related to the misuse of international numbering resources, in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T E.164, through ITU-T resources;
- 4 to request Study Group 2 to study all aspects and forms of misappropriation of international country codes, with a view to amending Recommendation ITU-T E.156 and its Supplement 1;
- 5 to request Study Group 3 to study the economic effects of call blocking on developing countries.

**Attachment**  
(to Resolution 61)

**Suggested guidelines for regulators, administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States for dealing with number misappropriation**

In the interest of global development of international telecommunications, it is desirable for regulators, administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to cooperate with others and to take a collaborative and reasonable approach to avoid the blocking of country codes. Cooperation and subsequent actions would have to take account of the constraints of national regulatory frameworks and laws. It is recommended that the following guidelines be applied in country X (the location of the calling party), country Y (the country through which the call is routed) and country Z (the country to which the call was originally destined) regarding number misappropriation.

<b>Country X (location of call origination)</b>	<b>Country Y (country through which the call is routed)</b>	<b>Country Z (country to which the call was originally destined)</b>
		On receipt of a complaint, the national regulator finds the information: name of the carrier from which the call originated, time of the call and called number, and passes this information to the national regulator in country X.
When a complaint is received, the first information that is required is the name of the carrier from which the call originated, the time of the call and the called number.		
Once the call details are known, the national regulator requests relevant information from the carrier from which the call originated, to determine the next carrier through which the call was routed.		
Once the relevant information has been found, the national regulator is to advise the national regulator of the next country of the call details (including the call detail record) and request the national regulator to request further information.	The national regulator asks the other carriers for relevant information. This process continues until the information on where the call was misappropriated is found.	
Cooperation from national regulators, as appropriate, to manage these issues.	Cooperation is required from entities involved, to attempt to bring a criminal case against the perpetrators.	Cooperation is encouraged between and among national regulators involved, to resolve these issues.